

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

## No Official Sanctity

CERTAIN office holders and well meaning but unbalanced citizens who mistake hysteria for patriotism and vociferousness for public service, are disturbed over the fact that The Advertiser does not recognize the halo around the brow of the anointed, nor bow in mute adoration at the sound of the holy one's name.

One gentleman who says he is an advocate of "civic decency," even suggests the propriety of mob violence.

To such, and to any others in need of instruction in elementary Americanism and the rights of a free people, The Advertiser desires to state that neither sacredness nor immunity from comment or criticism, attaches to the person or title of any official in Hawaii—either appointed or elected.

That remaining silent in the presence of official incompetence does not evidence patriotism on the part of the dumb, any more than plain speech indicates disloyalty on the part of those who use it.

In times of stress and excitement, the easiest way is to join the crowd and hurrah in response to those who call "hip! hip!"

But, these very times of stress and excitement, are the times when the public welfare and freedom are most in danger, from inefficiency, loose thinking, and clap trap subservience, and when clear thinking and plain speech is most needed.

In times of peace or drifting calm, any figure-head can fill an office—to the public disadvantage no doubt—but in the absence of radical issues, the public affairs muddle along some how; no lasting injury accrues to the public, and there is no obligation on the independent press to be especially watchful.

When, however, vital issues arise and action, inaction or wrong action, involve not only the present welfare of the community; but policies affecting the future of the people, not only in material matters but in essentials affecting their future personal and political rights and interests, then silence or blind, unquestioning support of officials, simply because they are officials, becomes not only weakness, but an abdication of the duty which an independent press owes to the community and the nation.

It will be a sorry day for Hawaii and a sorry day for the nation, if the doctrine ever becomes dominant that an official is to be judged by the sanctity of the office which he holds, rather than by the principles which he represents and the acts which he does.

## Why Argue About It?

WHEN The Advertiser first ventured the suggestion that there was quite sufficient grounds to doubt the constitutionality of the proposed Prohibition Act for Hawaii it did not pretend to speak as an authority; but from the standpoint of one who failed to see the wisdom of enacting a statute concerning which there could be doubt, while a prohibition law of unquestionable constitutionality was easily obtainable in another way. The suggestion of unconstitutionality was accompanied by the statement that the proposed law at least furnished ground for legal dispute, and that this was so is now being amply demonstrated.

At the present time the lawyers of the house judiciary committee and the senate judiciary committee and the attorney general's department are engaged in a triangular discussion of the legality of the proposed statute, which has been discarded by the first named as unconstitutional and is being defended by the other two as test-proof.

But what is the use of it all? Why bother about a measure that is in any way open to question, if there be sincere desire back of the agitation for prohibition for Hawaii? Why not send a resolution to congress requesting that body to act for us? Such action, based on our own request, would guard in every essential the sacred right of home rule, and it is only because of the necessity for safeguarding that right that we are giving territorial prohibition the preference over federal prohibition.

After all, are our legislators half as much interested in prohibition as in what trifling political advantage will accrue through the fight for the home rule principle? We doubt it. In this case actions are far more eloquent than words and performances speak louder than protestations.

## Just a Suggestion

THE depths and the sincerity of patriotism does not depend upon the outward show made of it, but at the same time there is some weight to be attached to even mere outwardness.

This is said apropos of the Flags flown these days from the six flagpoles of the Capitol, wherein sits the legislature in session. The two American flags are frayed and in sore need of the services of the dry cleaner. The Hawaiian flags are almost as grimy and old and are, in one case at least, worn frayed.

Let us suggest the expenditure of some part of some one of the funds available of an amount sufficient to purchase new flags for these war times. At the same time, if the funds hold out, a flag to fly from the Judiciary Building would be a patriotic and necessary expenditure. Apparently there is none on hand at the present time.

## Leaning Over Backwards

THE object of a censorship is to prevent information from reaching an enemy which may be of advantage to such enemy, or to the injury of the one imposing the censorship. Only this and nothing more.

A censorship which goes beyond this, is not only unnecessary; but self-hurtful to the imposer, for the soul of the modern business system is prompt communication. Stop such communication and the whole life of the community, as well as the orderly and economical administration of its business is thrown out of joint.

An example of an over-strict censorship is that which is now being applied to Hawaii.

Without warning, the wireless telegraph has been put out of commission, except for transmitting government messages.

The news that war had been declared against Germany was even withheld from the other islands. The most momentous fact of the year and one of the supreme events of the nation's history—known to all the rest of the world—was withheld from American citizens to whom it was of vital concern.

An example of the injury which a blanket censorship is to America and Americans is the local status of shipping and the methods of conducting that business.

The status is that there is a shortage of shipping, both inter-island and to the mainland. Only by the closest management and rearrangement of route and shipments can even routine business be transacted, to say nothing of extraordinary shipments incident to the war.

Under these circumstances both the Inter-Island and the companies operating to San Francisco, run their steamers, arrange their schedules and adjust their freight shipments by wireless. There is no cable to the other islands and no other means of prompt communication.

Under the existing circumstances, both from a military and a business standpoint, it is of prime importance that every supply ship be given every facility to cover the most possible ground and do the most possible business in the least possible time. This can only be accomplished by use of the wireless. And no enemy can be benefited by being informed of what is being said, even were there any to hear.

The foregoing is only one example of the self-injury which the present broad application of the censorship imposes upon American citizens. Many others can be cited.

Probably the scope of the censorship will be eventually reduced to cover only the object actually aimed at. It is the way of the genius censor, to lean over backwards at first. It will be remembered that an address carefully prepared by the British Premier, Asquith, for the purpose of informing the British public of the serious state of affairs, with a view to stimulating enlistment, which address was delivered in open parliament, and for which the government desired the widest publication and publicity, was severely cut by the official censor, who in his omniscient wisdom, knew better than the prime minister what was best for the British public to know.

From the national as well as the local standpoint, the attention of the authorities can not be too promptly nor too strongly drawn to the fact that the censorship as now administered, in Hawaii goes beyond what is necessary to withhold information from the enemy, and is working injury to American interests instead.

## The Duty of the Hour

THE duty of the hour is to subordinate personal interests to those of the nation.

Every man has obligations to himself and to others, which cannot be ignored, and he must, in most cases, be the judge of how far those obligations control his actions; but with these limitations it is the duty of every citizen to hold himself in readiness to help the government in every possible way, and at that, without an eye fixed too closely upon the treasury.

It goes without saying that those who devote their entire time to public work are entitled to compensation therefor; but there are many times and opportunities for assisting by advice, information and by direct service, at odd times, which should be offered freely as an incident to good citizenship.

Just what form of assistance the government is most in need of at present can only be known by application to the officials.

It is suggested that a good way to meet the situation is to compile a written statement of who and what one is; what he can do; where he is to be found and other data necessary to fully inform the authorities of his qualifications, and file the same with the branch of the government with which he is willing to cooperate.

This course will post the government in systematic fashion as to whom it can depend upon, and who are available for the several branches of service which may from time to time require help.

The entry of Cuba into the war will mean a great deal more to the United States than many seem to think. Cuba as a fighting ally amounts to little, but Cuba as a place where plotters cannot congregate, raiders cannot outfit and outlaws cannot flee to is considerable. German agents are reported to have been busy in the Island Republic already.

## BREVITIES

(From Sunday Advertiser.)  
The Outdoor Circle will hold its regular monthly meeting Tuesday afternoon April 10 at three o'clock at the Library of Hawaii.

Last week the Boy Scouts were not very active around the city. The majority of the Scouts are out on various Easter roasts.

The open meeting of the Morning Music Club will be held at the Methodist Church, Beretania Street, Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock.

(From Monday Advertiser.)  
The annual meeting of the Cousins Society will be held on Saturday, April 21.

The Morning Music Club will hold an open meeting at the Methodist Church, Beretania Street, at four o'clock next Wednesday afternoon.

John F. Ness, of The Advertiser staff, who departed two weeks ago for the Garden Island, accompanied by William F. Killeline and W. O. Duggan, of von Hamm Young, Company Ltd., returned yesterday in the Kinau after two weeks' exploration of Kauai in The Advertiser's touring car.

Wilhelm Wentworth Meier, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Meier of Dresden, Germany, and grandson of the late Capt. H. W. Meier, N. N. and Mrs. Jane Meier of this city, was killed in action March 21, according to a cable received here yesterday. Meier was born at Kekaha, Kauai, twenty-three years ago, and moved to Germany with his parents when he was six years of age.

(From Tuesday Advertiser.)  
The Masonic board of relief met this afternoon at five o'clock for regular business.

Mrs. Karl Roendahl, whose husband is manager of the McBrayle's Store, Elele, Kauai, is spending a month in Honolulu with friends.

Miss Alma Beran and her mother will leave on the Lurline today for the Coast. They have been at the Young for the past month. They visited all important points of interest on the different islands.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at the residence of the president, Mrs. L. M. Whitney, 1325 Washington Street, this afternoon, at two o'clock. Rev. Dr. Peters, president of the national league, will speak on the present condition of temperance legislation affecting Hawaii, both here and in Washington. All ladies interested, whether members of the W. C. T. U. or not, are cordially invited to attend.

## HUI OF CHINESE PLANS RISE CORNER

## Syndicate Balked By Coming of Ten Thousand Bags

According to an extra issued last night by the Liberty News, a Chinese publication, there is absolutely no fear that there will be a rice famine in these islands, for the next few months, anyway.

Of late the price of rice has advanced by leaps and bounds, and the result has caused something akin to a panic among the poorer Chinese of Honolulu and elsewhere in these islands.

It appears that a syndicate of local Chinese merchants are making an attempt to corner the rice market and have for some time past been buying large quantities of rice. These merchants have spread the report that a rice famine is imminent and this has boosted the price of the cereal and enables them to dispose of their holdings at a handsome profit.

The Liberty News' extra stated that last Saturday morning the firm of Theo. H. Davies & Co. received a cable from San Francisco stating that 10,000 bags of rice for Honolulu are on the way here and will arrive next Tuesday.

Two weeks ago the price of rice here was \$4.60 per hundred pounds. A week ago the price had soared to \$5.75. The upward tendency continues. Last Saturday the price of the cereal had advanced to \$6.25. Yesterday's quotation was \$5.50 per hundred pounds, with every indication of a further boost.

## GOVERNMENT INDICTS

## COAL CORPORATIONS

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable.)  
NEW YORK, April 9.—The federal grand jury handed down indictments against twenty-one corporations and eighteen individuals, charging them with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, in fixing the prices of coal.

## WAR TIME GARDENING

"War-time Gardening" will be the subject of a lecture by Dr. J. M. Westgate, director of the United States Experiment Station at the Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday evening. Doctor Westgate will tell of some immediate and practical steps which every man in the city can take to prepare for a possible food crisis and to cut down the high cost of living. He will also answer questions regarding varieties of vegetables which can best be raised in various localities. The lecture will be in Cooke Hall at eight o'clock.

**PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS**  
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the FARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

## PERSONALS

(From Sunday Advertiser.)  
Capt. Kent A. Walker is registered at the Blairbell. He leaves for San Francisco by the steamer Lurline, next Tuesday.

George L. Dorre, of Libby, McNeill & Libby, who has been ill the past three months and recently underwent a serious operation at the Beretania Sanitarium, is much better.

David K. Keohohou and Miss Annie P. Kapule were married last night by Rev. Samuel K. Kaniopili, assistant pastor of Kaunakapili, the witnesses being Miss Sophie Hoolapa and William Karamati.

Harrison Teller of Windsor, Colorado, who has been a visitor here for over a month, intends returning to San Francisco in about two weeks. He and Mrs. Teller are registered at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Jump, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jump and Miss Dorothy Jump will return to the mainland by the steamer Lurline next Tuesday. During a three months' visit here they have occupied the Bowler place on the Diamond Head road.

(From Monday Advertiser.)  
R. M. Meier, of Elele, Kauai, is in the city visiting friends. He expects to return home shortly.

Miss O. Boshert, of Lihoe, Kauai, arrived yesterday morning in the Kinau from the Garden Island for a brief visit in the city.

John D. McVeigh, superintendent of the Molokai Settlement and District Magistrate of Kalaupapa, Molokai, was among the arrivals in the Mikahala yesterday.

George P. Cooke, manager of the American Sugar Company, at Kaunakakai, Molokai, arrived in the Mikahala yesterday for a few days' stay in the city.

## ISLANDERS PROVING PUZZLING PROBLEM

## Officials Unable To Tell What To Do With Brawny Arrivals From the Coast

Eleven Marshall Islanders who arrived here yesterday on the Sonoma from San Francisco constitute a problem that is puzzling federal customs and immigration authorities as well as H. Hackfeld & Co., to whom they were consigned.

The Marshall Islanders were members of the crew of one of the German refugee merchant ships in San Francisco bay. But before war was declared to exist between the United States and Germany the vessel on which they were making their home got into legal difficulties and was seized and seized by the United States marshal.

The result was that the islanders lost their happy home. For they had not formally entered the United States and were not allowed to do so. Finally a happy solution of the problem struck the officials concerned: Send the islanders to Honolulu and place them aboard the German refugee ships.

So they were bundled on board the Sonoma and headed for Honolulu. But while the vessel was on the way from the Coast the United States went to war with Germany and the German ships in this port were seized. The result was that when the South Sea sailors got here, they had no more home than they had when they left San Francisco. Lest, in fact, for now nobody knows just what to do with them nor even to what nation they belong.

One question that has arisen as whether the Marshall Islanders should be looked upon as alien enemies or friendly allies. The Marshall Islands at the beginning of the war belonged to Germany. But Japan sent a few ships over and grabbed them for herself, and her flag now floats over the islands.

Meantime, the South Sea men are held in cold storage. They have not been admitted to the United States and there remains the question whether or not they are eligible to enter the country. Hackfeld & Co. are the agents for the vessels to which they were consigned, but the vessels have passed out of the hands of that company into those of the federal government.

The islanders don't want to stay in Hawaii anyway; they want to go home to the Marshall Islands. But nobody knows what to do about it.

## CREWS SEVER LAST

## TIES WITH SHIPS

The late crews of the German refugee ships seized at the outbreak of war with Germany spent yesterday on board their vessels packing up their personal belongings. That it was intended to be the severance of the last ties between the crews and the vessels was evidenced by the thoroughness with which the entire day being spent in getting the baggage inspected, packed and gathered up.

Nothing was left behind, and the difference between the packing this time and on the last occasion when the men were removed was great. The last time there was every indication that the officials knew the men were going to go back while the contrary was yesterday the case.

Only a few men were allowed aboard ship at a time, the rest being herded outside under heavy military guard while the men were on Pier 7, at least, several sharpshooters were conspicuous some distance away.

It was stated yesterday that it is probable that the Germans will be removed from the immigration station to a concentration camp to be located later.

## MILITARY CENSUS LIKELY IN JERSEY

## Bill, Following Those Adopted in New England, Provides To Enroll Every Citizen

NEW YORK, March 25.—A measure New Jersey citizens available for military service and an inventory of the State's industrial resources for war purposes will begin next week if a bill that was recently introduced at Trenton becomes a law.

Section 1 of the bill, according to its sponsors, who are officers of the National Security League, will be similar to part of an act recently passed by the Connecticut legislature, and will read as follows:

"The governor is authorized to cause to be taken forthwith a census and inventory of the resources of the State in men and materials available for use in the event of war, and the information thereby secured shall be placed at the service of both the State and federal government."

**Public Safety Committee**  
In announcing the proposed preparedness measure the National Security League issued a statement setting forth that all the New England States have taken measures to safeguard citizens within their States and are planning to render all assistance possible to the national government, committees of public safety have been organized by three governors. That in Massachusetts, consisting of 100 members, has appointed an executive committee of seven in order to obtain immediate and efficient results.

Members of the above mentioned executive committee are James J. Storrow, chairman; Charles F. Wood, Guy Murchie, Walton A. Green, Benjamin Joy, James J. Phelan, A. C. Batesky and Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, adjutant general, ex-officio. The organization work has been entrusted to Henry B. Hurlbut, head of large shoe manufacturing concern.

Conferences have been held with James Heustis, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; Francis Erwin, chairman of the transportation committee of the Railroad Transportation Association; J. W. Powell, president of the Fall River Shipbuilding Company, head of several large manufacturing corporations in Massachusetts, and Police Commissioner McEvers and Chief of Police Plunkett of Boston.

**Manufacturers Lined Up**  
Efforts will be made to get Massachusetts manufacturers in line to supply to their fullest capacity to the national government clothing and personal equipment.

The committee of public safety in Massachusetts is preparing to send all citizens, recording them as available for active or home guard service. Similar programs are being followed in Rhode Island, while in Connecticut aid to the officials appointed to take the census will be extended by the committee of public safety.

"In New Hampshire," according to the statement of the National Security League, "the necessity for immediate action is so thoroughly realized that on Tuesday last an important conference was held in the governor's council chamber at Concord. It was resolved to organize the entire State of New Hampshire in a branch of the National Security League and to begin at once a thorough campaign of education through the distribution of literature. It is probable that Governor Keyes will appoint a committee of public safety."

Plans for furthering the interest in national defense measures in Maine and Vermont are nearing completion.

## TURKS TURN GUNS

## ON OWN INFANTRY

## British Eye-witness Tells of Fighting in Mesopotamia

LONDON, April 9.—The British "Official Eye-Witness" with the British forces in Mesopotamia, writes:

"Turkish gunners turned their weapons on their own infantry in an effort to prevent surrender en masse during the British offensive in the middle of February which resulted in clearing the Turks from the Dahra Loop of the Tigris. More than 2000 Turks surrendered in a drive which began early in the morning.

"After a bombardment, our infantry swept across the open in irresistible waves and with few casualties.

"As we approached the enemy's trench a group of Turks issued from the center of the position and gave themselves up. This first surrender was infectious and was repeated all along the line.

"Prisoners came forward in a stream, waving white rags. For nearly an hour the procession was continuous. The Turks turned their guns on them, but with little effect.

"In the afternoon we drove in another attack on the right flank of the position we had taken. The enemy's position here had withstood the morning's surrender, and the issue was the same.

"As our infantry advanced the Turks threw down their rifles and broke out of the trenches, an unarmed horde. The stream of prisoners who came out to meet the regiment attacking almost outnumbered them.

## COOKE RESIGNS AS CHAIRMAN OF HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

## Feels That Representatives Voted Lack of Confidence In Approving Loan Bill

## SENATE LEADERS SHOCKED WHEN NEWS REACHES THEM

## Worried Over Prospective Fate of Pending Appropriation Measure in Lower House

Representative Clarence Cooke yesterday tendered to Speaker Holstein his resignation as chairman of the finance committee of the house. He took this sudden, but not altogether unexpected, action on the ground that the house, by adopting Representative Norman Lyman's minority report in favor of the farm loan credits bill, over the unfavorable recommendation of the majority of the committee and his own personal protests, had voted want of confidence in the committee chairman.

News of Cooke's resignation was not made public to the house, but it reached the senate yesterday afternoon and created consternation. In the middle of the session President Chillingworth announced that very disquieting news had just reached him from the house, and he asked the indulgence of the senate to declare a brief recess. Asked what was the nature of the news, he had received, Chillingworth replied that he had heard that Cooke had resigned as chairman of the house finance committee. An Advertiser man a minute later asked Cooke, who was at his desk, if the report were correct. Declaring that it had not yet been announced to the house, Cooke affirmed the report.

## Reason For Resignation

"What was your reason for resigning?" he was asked.

"Because the house voted want of confidence in the chairman of the finance committee," he replied. "It passed the farm loan credit bill on second reading over the report of the committee. I spent two Sundays and many extra hours studying that bill, trying to find some means of making it a constructive such that it could be recommended. But there was absolutely no way, so the committee was forced to recommend that it be tabled.

"But this morning the house adopted the minority report of one member, Lyman. Aside from the members of the committee who signed the majority report, only one other representative, Kauka Wilder, voted with us. That was certainly a vote of want of confidence in the chairman of this committee.

"I've been working here days, nights and Sundays, but I'm through. If the house has no more confidence in me than that, I'll not serve as chairman of the committee. I have not, however, resigned as a member of the committee. I have told the speaker that he could appoint another chairman."

At this juncture several members of the senate, including President Chillingworth, H. W. Shingle, chairman of the ways and means committee; Manuel Pacheco, Robert Hind and others arrived and asked as to the correctness of the rumor. Cooke verified it and explained his action to them as he had already explained it to The Advertiser man.

"If I had known you were going to do that," exclaimed President Chillingworth, "the appropriation bill, especially with the public works provisions, would never have got out of the senate, except over my dead body."

**Finale Bill Impossible**  
"I wanted to introduce the farm loan credits bill myself in the senate for political reasons," said Pacheco, "but when I read it over, I saw that it would never do. If it had provided a revolving fund of a million dollars, it would have been all right, but we can't spare that amount, and the hundred thousand provided by the bill is only a joke."

Shingle, too, expressed his regret at the action taken by Cooke. "I've been expecting to work with you on the appropriation bill," he said, "and now I don't know what's going to happen to it."

Several senators expressed the opinion that there is no member of the lower house qualified to take Cooke's place as chairman of the finance committee. The chief financial bill now before the lower house is the appropriation bill, carrying several millions. It was struggled with desperately in the senate, and finally passed after innumerable amendments. What the house will do to it, unless it is carefully shepherded by some one who knows how to compare income with outgo, is a farious problem.

Speaker Holstein said late yesterday afternoon that he had not been formally notified by Cooke of the latter's resignation as chairman of the committee, and hoped that Cooke could be induced to reconsider his determination in that respect. He didn't think that Cooke should take as personal the action of the house in overriding him on the farm loan credits bill matter. "I have been slapped on the wrist by the house myself," he said, "but I took it, and I hope Representative Cooke will do the same."

## THE FRUIT SEASON

Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.